

**REMARKS**

This response is in reply to the Office Action dated May 28, 2004, paper number 14 (the Office Action). Claims 43-46 have been cancelled. Claims 1-6, 12, 14-16 and 36-37 remain in the case for reconsideration. Reconsideration is requested. No new subject matter has been added.

Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yui. Claims 1-6, 12, 36-37 and 43-46 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yui in view of Ueda and Atkinson.

The Examiner acknowledges that Yui does not display an original color signal and one or more color blinded compensated color signals at the same time. The Examiner also acknowledges that Yui does not teach color remapping that is non-modifiable by a user of the video system and not customized by the user. However, the Examiner states that Ueda teaches color adjustment device that displays an original color signal and an adjusted color signal at the same time. The Examiner also states that Atkinson teaches a transform that cannot be modified or customized by a user after a vision test by the user.

Claims 1, 12 and 14 have been amended to specify separate pre-calculated color point remappings that are configured to compensate for different types of color blindness, that are non-modifiable by a user of the video system, and cannot be customized by the user prior to and after a vision test is preformed by the user. This is contrary to Atkinson where screen colors are altered only after the user has completed a color blindness evaluation.

The claims have also been amended to specify display circuitry structured to cause the screen to display an image using the original color signal and simultaneously display images using multiple different color blind compensated signals thereby displaying multiple versions of the same image at the same time that each compensate for a different types of color blindness prior to the user entering or providing any individual color blind testing to the compensation processor.

This is clearly shown in block 44 of FIG. 3 and in FIG. 5 where a processor passes a reference image through multiple mappings to generate multiple sample images and displays the multiple sample images and reference image in different sections of the screen at the same time prior to the processor accepting a user colorblindness evaluation input in block 54.

This limitation is clearly not shown in Yui, Ueda or Atkinson. Yui and Ueda do not provide pre-generated color blindness mappings that are not created or modifiable by a user. Atkinson does not present different images to a user that are each compensated for a different

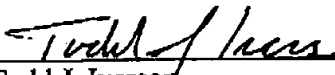
type of color blindness prior to the user taking a color blindness vision test. Atkinson has to conduct a user vision test to determine what color pallet to select to compensate for color blindness.

Claims 1, 12 and 14 present different images to a user that are already compensated for different types of color blindness, prior to the user having to take a vision test. Therefore, video signals can be adapted more quickly and more effectively for different generic types of color blindness.

Regarding claim 14, the Examiner states that it is obvious to rotate a portion of region to adjust color regions. This position is respectfully traversed. Claim 14 specifies selecting a color gamut adjustment that maps at least one region outside the discernible region into the discernible region, the adjustment including rotating at least a portion of one of the regions. Neither Yui, Ueda nor Atkinson suggest such a rotation. Further, the rotation would select one region to be discernable. This would improve color detection for a particular color region without reducing the overall resolution of the image.

For the foregoing reasons, reconsideration and allowance of all of the pending claims of the application as amended is solicited. The Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned at (503) 222-3613 if it appears that an interview would be helpful in advancing the case.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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